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(54) **Copolymer coating.**

(57) A copolymer for a protective coating is formed from a mixture of α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer, α , β -mixture of α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer, α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer, and amphiphilic monomer. The protective coating has an average molecular weight of 7000 to 25000 to provide the desired properties of rapid drying, substantial film strength, and easy removal with an alkaline aqueous solution.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to a protective copolymer coating, and, more particularly, to a protective coating which can be removed by an alkaline aqueous solution.

5 It is customary to use a protective coating on new products when transporting them or otherwise exposing them to the elements. An ideal protective coating must dry rapidly, have the strength to protect the surface of the product from the elements, and be easily removed.

Prior coatings have not had all of the foregoing properties. Rapid drying has been achieved by using a coating with a low acidity. However, the lower the acidity, the more difficult it is to remove the coating with an alkaline aqueous solution. The strength of the coatings is improved when it has a high glass transition point, but this also limits the ease of removing the coating with an alkaline aqueous solution. A coating with a high acidity and a low glass transition point is more readily removable with an alkaline aqueous solution, but it does not dry rapidly and is not very strong. This is the problem with the coating in Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 62-253673. This patent discloses a protective coating of alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, and α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer that can be removed by an alkaline aqueous solution.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a protective coating which overcomes the drawbacks of the prior art.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a protective coating which dries rapidly, is strong enough to protect the coated surface from the elements, and can be removed with an aqueous alkaline solution.

Briefly stated, the present invention provides a copolymer for a protective coating which is formed from a mixture of α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer, α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer, and amphiphilic monomer. The protective coating has an average molecular weight of 7000 to 25000 to provide the desired properties of rapid drying, substantial film strength, and easy removal with an alkaline aqueous solution.

30 According to an embodiment of the invention, there is provided a copolymer comprising: an α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer, an α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer, and an amphiphilic monomer.

According to a feature of the invention, there is provided a protective coating composition comprising: a copolymer comprising an α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer, an α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer, and an amphiphilic monomer; and a solvent.

35 According to a further feature of the invention, there is provided a protective coating composition comprising: a copolymer comprising an α , β -unsaturated monomer, an α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer, and an amphiphilic monomer; and an additive.

According to a still further feature of the invention, there is provided a protective coating composition comprising: a copolymer comprising an α , β -unsaturated monomer, an α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer, and an amphiphilic monomer; an additive; and a solvent.

40 According to a further feature of the invention, there is provided a method of preparing a protective coating which comprises: neutralizing a copolymer, and adjusting the copolymer to a pH of 6 or greater with a volatile and water soluble amine.

45 According to a still further feature of the invention, there is provided a method of removing a protective coating which comprises applying an alkaline aqueous solution to a substrate.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the copolymer has an average molecular weight of 7000 to 25000, as measured by Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC). The α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer is 65 to 93% of the copolymer's weight, the α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer is 7 to 20% of that weight, and the amphiphilic monomer is 0.2 to 15% of that weight.

50 According to a feature of the invention, the protective coating composition may contain additives such as surfactants, ultra-violet (UV) absorbers, corrosion inhibitors, anti-oxidation agents, or anti-foaming agents.

The above and other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description read in conjunction with the accompanying tables, in which like reference numerals designate the same element.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A copolymer for forming a protective coating used to protect products in transport and from the elements,

according to this invention has an average molecular weight of 7000 to 25000. The protective coating made from the copolymer is not strong enough when the weight of the copolymer is less than 7000 and it is too difficult to remove when the copolymer weighs more than 25000.

The preferred percentages of the copolymer components are 73 to 88% α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer; 10 to 18% α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid; and 1 to 10% amphiphilic monomer.

The coating is not as easily removed with an alkaline aqueous solution when the α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer exceeds 93% and when the α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid is less than 7%. The coating is less waterproof when there is less than 65% α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer and more than 20% α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid. When there is more than 15% amphiphilic monomer the coating does not dry as rapidly and is less resistant to acid rain. When there is less than 0.2% amphiphilic monomer the coating does not polymerize effectively.

The α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer may be one or more of the following: alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate aromatic vinyl compound, heterocyclic vinyl compound, vinyl ester compound, halogenated vinyl compound, α -olefin compound, or a monomer having a polar functional group. It is preferable to use n-butyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate.

The alkyl acrylate of the α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer may be methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, n-propyl acrylate, i-propyl acrylate, t-butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, or lauryl acrylate.

The alkyl methacrylate of the α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer may be methyl methacrylate, n-propyl methacrylate, i-propyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, or lauryl methacrylate.

The aromatic vinyl compound of the α , β -ethylenically unsaturated monomer may be styrene or α -methylstyrene. The heterocyclic vinyl compound may be vinylpyrrolidone. The vinyl ester compound may be vinyl acetate, or vinyl propionate. The halogenated vinyl compound may be vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, or vinylidene fluoride. The α -olefin compound may be ethylene, propylene or butylene. The monomer having a polar functional group may be acrylamide, methacrylamide, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, β -hydroxyethyl acrylate, β -hydroxyethyl methacrylate.

The α , β -ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer may be a monobasic acid such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or crotonic acid. It may be a monobasic acid as described above and one or more dibasic acids such as itaconic acid, fumaric acid, or maleic acid. It is preferred to use acrylic acid or methacrylic acid.

An amphiphilic monomer should be soluble in a hydrophilic or a hydrophobic medium. It is preferred to use a moderately hydrophilic amphiphilic monomer. The amphiphilic monomer may be selected from one or more of the following: diacetone acrylamide, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, or N-acryloylmorpholine.

The copolymer according to this invention can be produced by polymerizing a mixture of the aforementioned monomers by emulsion or solution polymerization.

When the copolymer is produced by emulsion polymerization, a normal anionic emulsifier is used. The polymerizing initiator can be a water soluble peroxide including persulfate or a water soluble azo compound including azoamide compound.

When the copolymer is produced by solution polymerization the polymerizing initiator can be an oil soluble peroxide including alkyl percarboxylate or and oil soluble azo compound including azobisisobutyronitrile. The medium used is an alcohol, ester, ketone, or aromatic hydrocarbon solvent.

To use the copolymer it must first be neutralized and then its pH adjusted to 6 or more using a volatile and water soluble amine including ammonia or triethylamine.

It is preferable to add an additive to the copolymer. The additives that may be used include surfactants, ultra-violet (UV) absorbers, corrosion inhibitors, anti-oxidation agents, and anti-foaming agents. When a surfactant is added the wetting property of the coating is improved, resulting in a uniform film. A preferred surfactant is an organic fluorine compound. When a UV absorber is added its absorption of the UV rays from the sun prevents the deterioration of the coating and enhances its removability. Several UV absorbers are preferred including 2-hydroxybenzophenone, benzotriazole, and salicylic ester.

The drying property of the polymer solution obtained from the polymerization process and the solubility of the additives is enhanced in the presence of 1 to 50% solvent relative to the polymer solution. The solvent may be an alcohol including isopropyl alcohol, methoxypropanol, ethoxypropanol or 2-butoxy ethanol, or an ester including glycol ether, or a ketone including methyl isobutyl ketone, or an aromatic hydrocarbon including xylene.

The protective coating is readily removable by an alkaline aqueous solution.

Table 1 illustrates the varying performances and properties of the coating formed according to this invention depending on the percentage and type of monomer used to form the copolymer. Table 2 illustrates the comparative embodiments used to test the performances and properties of the coating formed according to this invention. Referring to Tables 1 and 2, the embodiments labeled 1, 2, 4 and 6 in Table 1 and the compar-

ative embodiments labeled 1, 2, 3, and 5 were prepared by using a flask equipped with a an agitator, two funnels, a thermometer, a nitrogen inlet, and reflux condenser. A solution of 134.8 parts deionized water and 0.4 parts of anionic emulsifier were admixed in the flask. The anionic emulsifier used was ELEMNOL MON-2 produced by Sanyo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan.

- 5 First the air in the flask was replaced with nitrogen gas through the nitrogen inlet and the flask was heated to 80°C. A polymerization initiating solution comprising 40 parts of deionized water and 0.3 parts of ammonium persulfate was added dropwise for 140 minutes from a dropping funnel into flask, while a pre-emulsion prepared from the particular monomer compositions listed in Tables 1 and 2, 1 part lauryl mercaptan, 80 parts deionized water, and 0.6 parts ELEMNOL MON-2 was added dropwise for 120 minutes from the other dropping funnel.
- 10 The flask was then maintained at a temperature of 80°C for one hour to complete the polymerization.

The polymer was then cooled while being neutralized by dilute ammonia water. A resinous solution of 20% concentration was obtained. Tables 1 and 2 show the molecular weight, pH, acid value (theoretical value), and glass transition temperature (theoretical value) of the resinous solution.

- 15 Next, 48 parts of butoxyethanol, 3 parts of UV absorber, and 0.5 parts of fluorine surfactant were added to the resinous solution. Deionized water was added to the resinous solution, and its viscosity was adjusted to 20 seconds by means of a Ford cup No. 4.

The embodiments labeled 3 and 5 in Table 1 and the comparative embodiments labeled 4 and 6 in Table 2 were prepared by using a flask equipped with an agitator, two dropping funnels, a thermometer, a nitrogen inlet, and a reflux condenser.

- 20 First the air in the flask was replaced with nitrogen gas through the nitrogen inlet and the flask was heated to 115°C. Then a solution of 30 parts of butoxyethanol was poured into the flask. A polymerization initiating solution of 8 parts of butoxyethanol and 1.5 parts of tert-butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate was added to the flask through one funnel dropwise for 180 minutes. The appropriate monomer compositions listed in Tables 1 and 2 were added through the other funnel dropwise for 180 minutes.

- 25 After the flask was maintained for 30 minutes at 115°C, a solution comprising 4 parts of butoxyethanol and 0.3 parts of tert-butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate was added dropwise for 30 minutes. Then the flask was maintained at 115°C for an additional 90 minutes to complete the polymerization.

- Next, the flask was cooled to 80°C and a solution of 3 parts UV absorber and 0.5 parts fluorochemical surfactant were added to the flask. Additionally, dilute ammonia water was added to the flask to neutralize the copolymer while the flask was cooled to room temperature. A resinous solution of 20% concentration was obtained.
- 30

Tables 1 and 2 show the molecular weight, pH, acid value (theoretical value), and glass transition temperature (theoretical value) of the resinous solution.

- Deionized water was added to the resinous solution, and its viscosity was adjusted to 20 seconds by means of a Ford cup No. 4.
- 35

The coating compositions obtained according to the procedures detailed above were tested for their drying property, their resistance to acidic rain, their resistance to rust from metallic powders, and their removability by an alkaline aqueous solution.

- The tests were carried out by spraying each coating on a plate of cold rolled steel treated with zinc phosphate (SURFDINE SD 2500, produced by Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.). A base coating (POWER TOP U-53, produced by Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.) was put on each test plate by electro-deposition. Subsequently, an intermediate coating (ORGA TO-4820, produced by Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.) and a final coating (ORGA TO-640 BLACK, produced by Nippon Paint Co., Ltd.) were added to each test plate by spraying. A plurality of test plates were prepared.
- 40

- 45 The coating compositions obtained according to the procedures outlined above were sprayed on the test plates with a resulting dried film thickness of $10 \pm 3 \mu\text{m}$.

The drying time of each plate was tested by placing each plate in a wind-free environment to dry at a temperature of 60°C. When the plates dried each was spotted with 2 ml of deionized water. Then the drying time of each plate was determined and listed in Tables 1 and 2. The evaluation criteria were as follows:

- 50
- ⊙: Within 20 minutes
 - : Within 30 minutes
 - Δ: Within 40 minutes
 - ×: More than 40 minutes

- 55 The test of resistance to acid rain was conducted as follows. After being sprayed with the respective coating compositions, each test plate was dried for 10 minutes at wind velocity of 1 meter per second. Each test plate was then spotted with 0.1 ml of diluted sulfuric acid having a pH of 2 and heated to 80°C and dried. Subsequently, the protective coating was removed with 1% monoethanol amine solution and the condition of each test plate was observed and listed in Tables 1 and 2. The evaluation criteria were as follows:

- ⊙: No change
- : Slight contamination around the spot
- Δ: Spot trace remained clearly
- ×: Spot trace remained clearly over the entire area of the spot

5 The coatings were tested for rust resistance by passing iron powder through a 200-mesh sieve over the surface of each plate. The plates were maintained horizontally for 1 hour at 80°C. The iron powder was then removed by a brush. The plate was then subjected to salt spraying for 48 hours. The protective coating was then removed using 1% monoethanol amine solution and the degree of rust spreading was measured. The results are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The evaluation criteria were as follows:

- 10 ⊙: No occurrence of rust
- : Spreading area of rust was no more than 1%
- Δ: Spreading area of rust was no more than 10%
- ×: Spreading area of rust was no less than 10%

15 The removability of the protective coating by an alkaline aqueous solution was tested by exposing each plate in the open air for three months during the summer on Okinawa island. The protective coating was removed with 1% monoethanol amine solution and each plate was washed with water. The quantity of protective coating remaining was examined and is listed in Tables 1 and 2. The evaluation criteria were as follows:

- ⊙: Nothing remained
- : Some remained in dotted form, but dissolved in 1% monoethanolamine solution
- 20 Δ: Remained in spot form and did not dissolve in 1% monoethanolamine solution
- ×: Remained and did not dissolve

25 Having described preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise embodiments and that various changes and modifications may be affected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention which is limited only by the appended claims.

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Table I

Monomer Composition %	Embediments					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Methyl methacrylate	45.7	42.6	48.8	40.1	45.1	43.5
n-Butyl acrylate	36.4	37.0	32.0	34.6	31.3	34.6
Methacrylic acid	16.9	15.4	—	15.3	—	16.9
Acrylic acid	—	—	12.2	—	11.6	—
Diacetone acrylamide	1.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	12.0	5.0
Acrylamide	—	—	—	—	—	—
β -Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	—	—	2.0	—	—	—
Polymerization method	Emulsion polymerization	Emulsion polymerization	Solution polymerization	Emulsion polymerization	Solution polymerization	Emulsion polymerization
Resin Properties	Number-average molecular weight ($\times 10^3$)	12	12	12	12	12
	pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Acid value (Calculated value)	110	95	100	90	110
	Glass transition temp. °C	33	30	33	30	35
Performance of coating	Drying property	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	○
	Resistance to acidic rain	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Resistance to iron powder	⊙	○	○	○	⊙
	Removability by alkaline solution	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	⊙

* : Weight %

Table 2

Comparative Embodiments * Monomer Composition	Emulsion polymerization					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Methyl methacrylate	46.3	31.7	41.0	40.6	53.5	40.6
n-Butyl acrylate	37.9	32.9	33.6	34.1	31.9	28.7
Methacrylic acid	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	4.6	—
Acrylic acid	—	—	—	—	—	25.7
Diacetone acrylamide	—	20.0	—	—	10.0	5.0
Acrylamide	—	—	5.0	—	—	—
β -Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	—	—	—	10.0	—	—
Polymerization method	Emulsion polymerization					
	Emulsion polymerization	Emulsion polymerization	Emulsion polymerization	Solution polymerization	Emulsion polymerization	Solution polymerization
Number-average molecular weight ($\times 10^4$)	12	12	12	12	12	12
pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Acid value (Calculated value)	100	100	100	100	30	200
Glass transition temp. °C	30	33	30	33	33	35
Drying property	○	△	△	△	⊙	×
Resistance to acidic rain	○	△	△	△	○	○
Resistance to iron powder	△	○	○	○	○	○
Removability by alkaline solution	○	○	×	○	×	rough surface ⊙

* : Weight %

Claims

- 5 1. A copolymer derived from:
an α,β -ethylenically-unsaturated carboxylic acid monomer;
another α,β -ethylenically-unsaturated monomer; and an amphiphilic monomer.
2. A copolymer as claimed in claim 1, which has an average molecular weight of 7,000 to 25,000.
- 10 3. A copolymer as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, which comprises 7 to 20% by weight of the carboxylic acid monomer, 65 to 93% by weight of said another monomer, and 0.2 to 15% by weight of the amphiphilic monomer.
- 15 4. A copolymer as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said another monomer is selected from alkyl acrylates, alkyl methacrylates, aromatic vinyl compounds, heterocyclic vinyl compounds, vinyl ester compounds, halogenated vinyl compounds, α -olefines, and monomers having a polar functional group.
5. A copolymer as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the carboxylic acid monomer is a dibasic or, preferably, monobasic acid.
- 20 6. A copolymer as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the amphiphilic monomer is selected from diacetone acrylamide, N,N-dimethylacrylamide and acryloylmorpholine.
7. A copolymer as claimed in any preceding claim, which is soluble in aqueous alkali.
- 25 8. A protective coating composition comprising a copolymer as claimed in any preceding claim and a solvent and/or an additive selected from surfactants, ultra-violet absorbers, corrosion-inhibitors, anti-oxidation agents and anti-foaming agents.
- 30 9. A method of removing from a substrate a protective coating comprising a copolymer as claimed in claim 7, which comprises applying aqueous alkali thereto.
10. A method of preparing a protective coating, which comprises neutralising a copolymer, and adjusting said copolymer to a pH of 6 or greater with a volatile and water-soluble amine such as ammonia or triethylamine.
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 30 7828

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	EP-A-0 162 611 (I.C.I.) * claims 1,10 * * page 6, line 28 - page 6, line 33 * -----	1-10	C08F220/04 C08F246/00 C09D5/00
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C09D C08F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 29 DECEMBER 1992	Examiner CAUWENBERG C.L.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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